

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM T.
GOLDEN

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 16, 2007

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the news that one of America's greatest thinkers has passed away, my friend and constituent William T. Golden. Although his name may not be well known to many Americans, his influence on our government, scientific community and countless charitable causes is broad and deep.

Mr. Golden was born in New York in 1909, the son of a wool trader who later went on to become a banker. He was raised in Washington Heights, but left New York to study English and biology at the University of Pennsylvania with the intent of becoming a physicist.

After finding that he disliked mathematics, he attended Harvard Business School for a year and then followed his father's footsteps to Wall Street. He went to work with a Harvard acquaintance, Harold Linder, who became a lifelong friend, neighbor and colleague.

In an interview with the New York Times, Mr. Golden said of this period of his life, "The idea was to make a lot of money on Wall Street and then do interesting things." He set about achieving that goal with great zeal.

On the brink of World War II, he joined the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, spending most of the war in Washington where he developed a reputation as a great strategic thinker, as well as an inventor. He spent time at sea testing a device of his own invention that controlled anti-aircraft machine guns. After the war, his experience in government led to his appointment as assistant to Lewis Strauss, a member of the fledgling Atomic Energy Commission. He served in that capacity for three years, traveling around the world to atomic test sites, bringing together the finest minds in American science, and becoming a skilled operator in how to get things done in government.

These efforts led to perhaps his greatest achievement in government, the creation of a national science advisor to the president. In 1950, on the eve of the Korean War, Mr. Golden was asked to advise President Truman on the reactivation of the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development. In a pattern often repeated in his storied career, he set out to gather the information from the most distinguished scientists in the public and private sectors, traveling across the country and interviewing more than 150 people. Upon returning to Washington, he concluded that a new OSRD would be an impediment to the work of the many new research-oriented agencies established in the post-war period, including the AEC, the Office of Naval Research and the National Institutes of Health.

Bill Golden offered President Truman an alternative: the establishment of a presidential science advisor, who would coordinate all of

this groundbreaking work and make direct recommendations to the commander in chief. Although meeting initial resistance from the National Science Foundation—an agency that he was instrumental in founding—and the Pentagon, he employed his political skills to pacify the objectors, expanding his original proposal to make the president's science advisor the chairman of a committee that would include the heads of the existing research agencies. The presidential science advisory committee went on to become extremely influential in the 1950s, providing critical information to President Eisenhower on the Cold War arms and space races.

Although Mr. Golden left government and returned to New York after this achievement, this was not the end of his contributions to government and science. Among his accomplishments, he is responsible for decades of service to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, where he established a congressional fellowship program to send scientists to Capitol Hill and whose headquarters are named for him. As a leader of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, he orchestrated private, biannual meetings of the science advisers of the G7 nations. He also remained, throughout his life, a strong supporter of his brainchild, the presidential science advisor, and published numerous books and articles about science policy over the years. For all of these efforts, Mr. Golden is credited as a key figure in the development of our national research triumphs in the 20th Century. As John Gibbons, science advisor to President Clinton, told the New York Times, "Without people like him, there would be no infrastructure, no research."

Mr. Golden, of course, was not content to rest on his laurels. As his financial career flourished, so did his philanthropy. He was an active and engaged leader of nearly 100 non-profit organizations and institutions. Among those to which he was most devoted were the American Museum of Natural History, the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, which he helped to establish, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the New York Academy of Science and the Hebrew Free Loan Society, which had lent his Lithuanian immigrant father money to get started in America.

I had the pleasure of getting to know Mr. Golden because of his love of the great outdoors, which led him to purchase a weekend home in Olivebridge, New York, in the district I represent. He continued his activism there, donating land for a local park and becoming involved in the community. One of the great achievements of his later life was saving from development the Black Rock Forest in the Hudson Highlands, which is now preserved in perpetuity as a field station for scientific research, education and conservation.

I consider it a great privilege to have known and had the opportunity to work with Bill Golden, one of the greatest minds of our time and one of the most important figures in American science. Although he will be truly, deeply

missed by his hundreds of friends and colleagues, and most especially by his wife, Catherine Morrison and his daughters Rebecca and Pamela, his legacy lives on.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF HARRY LEE

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 16, 2007

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay respect and tribute to one of law enforcement's finest and the only Chinese-American Sheriff in the Nation, Harry Lee of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Sheriff Lee died of leukemia on Monday, October 1 at the age of 75. I had the pleasure of meeting Sheriff Lee during the House Democratic Caucus' Katrina Task Force trip to the Gulf Coast. He was a fixture in Louisiana politics and a fine example of Asian Pacific American leadership.

Sheriff Lee had a humble beginning, the son of Chinese immigrant parents and the oldest of eight children. His parents instilled in him a strong work ethic and a determined spirit which served him well in his educational and occupational pursuits.

After a promising educational start at Francis T. Nicholls High School, where he served as both senior class president and student body president, a school first, Mr. Lee went on to college at Louisiana State University where he earned a bachelor's degree in geography. While at LSU, Mr. Lee participated in the ROTC program and was designated an outstanding ROTC cadet. Upon graduation, Mr. Lee entered the Air Force and, as a Junior Officer in the Strategic Air Command was rated in the top two percent of Junior Officers in the entire Air Force.

Returning to Louisiana in 1959, Mr. Lee helped his family open the famous House of Lee Restaurant. Because of his leadership, Mr. Lee was elected president of the New Orleans Chapter of the Louisiana Restaurant Association in 1964. His fellow restaurateurs credit his leadership for the peaceful integration of restaurants in New Orleans after the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Soon after, Mr. Lee enrolled at the Loyola University School of Law while working 12 hour days at the family restaurant. Mr. Lee's diligence paid off as he was named the first Magistrate for the U.S. District Court in New Orleans in 1971. Due to his outstanding leadership abilities, Mr. Lee was elected President of the National Council of United States Magistrates in 1973. He subsequently became the chief attorney for Jefferson Parish in 1976.

In 1979, Mr. Lee was elected Sheriff of Jefferson Parish, a position he held for more than two decades, earning him the distinction as the second-longest serving sheriff in Jefferson Parish history. Under his watch, Mr. Lee modernized the Sheriff's Office and led Jefferson Parish to a homicide solve rate of more than 90 percent. An unconventional leader who

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